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VICTOR COFFEE

you will agree with me that it makes delicious coffee, and that coffee anywhere near as good is much higher priced."

VICTOR is good healthy coffee because it is made from the best selected coffee beans, carefully cleaned, and then roasted in a special way. It is not ground in individual cans, as is the case with other brands. No chance for dirt or dust to collect in VICTOR COFFEE. 35 cents the pound.

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BARRE CREAMERY & COLD STORAGE CO. and Dealers Generally

A RECREATION CENSUS

Shows That Nearly 1,000 New Playgrounds Were Started in 1915.

Four hundred and thirty-two American cities maintained neighborhood playgrounds under the direction of play leaders during the year which ended Nov. 1, 1915. During the last two years 116 cities have established playgrounds. The number of new playgrounds secured is nearly 1,000, bringing the total number of playgrounds now in operation up to 3,294. When the Playground and Recreation Association of America was organized less than 10 years ago, only a few of the larger cities ever had summer playgrounds, and many of these were supported by private funds. Now 111 cities employ 1,053 play leaders throughout the year. Reports from 97 cities where the neighborhood playgrounds are open throughout the year showed 573 year-round playgrounds.

Playgrounds Municipal.

In 250 cities, more than half of the 432 cities, playgrounds, like parks and schools, are administered by the municipality itself. Everywhere city governments are recognizing that the maintenance of neighborhood playgrounds is a regular government obligation.

Play Leaders.

Seventy cities maintain classes for training recreation workers. Two thousand and one hundred and sixty-four students are reported in 55 of these cities. A new profession has grown up. Within two years the number of play leaders increased 1,189, so that there are now 7,507 workers employed in addition to 1,929 caretakers.

\$4,000,000 Expended.

Last year the expenditures reported in the cities of America were \$4,066,577.15. In addition the Playground and Recreation Association of America spent \$82,505.79. In 1915, bond issues for recreation purposes were authorized, the bond issues authorized in 17 of these amounting to \$1,663,750. In 49 cities neighborhood playgrounds have been donated to the city by private individuals, the value of this property in 18 of these cities is \$407,100.

More Than 700 Buildings.

Six hundred and twelve school buildings are reported to be in use as evening recreation centers in 136 cities. Fifty-five cities report 146 buildings which are set aside and wholly given over as neighborhood recreation center buildings. In 24 cities streets are set aside for play. One hundred and thirty-nine cities have 896 swimming pools. Ninety-four cities reported 314 public baths.

Daily Attendance More Than 80,000.

The average daily attendance on the summer playgrounds in 389 cities reporting was 81,108. Ninety cities reported an average daily attendance at winter centers of 200,478.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America corresponded with more than 600 cities and towns which have not yet secured a single playground. In addition to the 432 cities which have playgrounds, there are 338 cities which do not have playgrounds and play leaders which report some progress, such as land secured, an appropriation made, or plans laid, so that 770 cities were active in one way or another in the play movement last year. Reports were received from 1,387 of the 4,750 cities from whom information was sought.

Within less than six years the national association has been in correspondence with about 22,500 different persons in the cities of America, and last year trained field secretaries from the association worked in 61 cities. Among the leaders in the Playground and Recreation Association of America are: Joseph Lee, Boston; Henry P. Davidson, New York; Robert Garrett, Baltimore; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York. The main office is 1 Madison avenue, New York. There are branch offices in Chicago and Birmingham.

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The World's Greatest External Remedy.

Backache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Any Local Pain.

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GEN. TREVINO TRAILS BAND

Congress Is Quiet While It Waits for Action in Mexico

NO WORD FROM GEN. CARRANZA

New Assurances That Every Effort Will Be Made to Run Down Slayers

Washington, Jan. 17.—General Carranza's formal reply to the demand of the United States for punishment of the bandits who killed 18 American mining men near Santa Ysabel, Mex., had not yet reached Washington, but officials on Saturday night were not inclined to doubt the good faith of assurances given by the general's ambassador designate here, Eliseo Arredondo, that every effort would be made to run down the murderers.

These assurances were renewed by Mr. Arredondo Saturday night in making public the report of General Trevino, in charge of the forces detailed to capture the bandits and insure protection to persons in the district in which they have been operating. General Trevino, whose dispatch, transmitted by the Mexican consulate at El Paso, also described the massacre, said those responsible would be "hunted down without rest."

The day passed without any repetition in Congress of the outburst of indignation that have marked almost every session since word of the Santa Ysabel incident was received. Chairman Stone of the Senate foreign relations committee, however, called on Secretary Lansing and requested that the committee be kept advised promptly of receipt of any further information. The secretary promised that would be done.

The report of General Trevino was made public by Mr. Arredondo, follows: "On Monday at 11:15 a. m. special train No. 41 left Chihuahua for Cuernavaca, arriving at Santa Ysabel at 1:15 p. m. and started from there and upon arriving at Kilometer, 98 miles west of Santa Ysabel, it found another train of the National railways hauled by engine No. 907, derailed. Upon persons alighting from their train to see what had occurred they were armed men on both sides of the road who were firing upon them, after which a so-called general, named Reina, ordered that the crew be put under guard. He then robbed all the passengers, looting the contents of the cars and express. The murders followed."

"On the same day of the above incident the general headquarters ordered that a regiment embark at once under the command of Colonel Jose Villanueva to start in the direction of Santa Ysabel with instructions to pursue the bandits and to endeavor to get in touch with General Carranza, commander of the detachment at Bustillos, Cuernavaca and San Antonio, who was watching the movements of the enemy which had assaulted the train."

"The bandits upon observing the constitutional forces in all directions retreated to a place called Carreta, according to the information at hand sent in small groups which fled toward the west and south, presumably in the direction of the mountain of Durango. If any information is secured that the bandits have appeared in the mountain range they will be localized by our forces and will be hunted down without rest, in order to prevent their concentration at any given point."

"Military headquarters at Juarez informed this general headquarters that our garrisons at Pearson, Casas Grandes and Madera had been increased. With this combined movement of our forces in two divisions along both sides of the Northwestern railways it will be easy matter to keep all bands which may appear away from the place, compelling them either to disperse or to intern themselves on the western slopes of the Sierra Madre, where they will be unable to find any means of sustenance."

Mr. Taft's Future.

No one can read the appeals to President Wilson, now coming from various parts of the country, for the nomination of Mr. Taft to the vacancy on the supreme court of the United States without realizing that whatever action is now taken Mr. Taft is reasonably sure to receive its appointment to the tribunal. He would then have a very large chance of succeeding Chief Justice Edward Douglass White. If that should prove the case he would go down in history as the only man in America who had held the two great offices of president of the United States and chief justice of its supreme court, a combination which would exceed in honor two terms in the presidency. This would be a very fitting conclusion to the career of Mr. Taft. Let us see how it might come about.

Never did the people in all sections, and particularly in the South, take so much interest in the filling of a supreme court vacancy as they are now doing. This must be very gratifying to Mr. Taft. And President Wilson—who seems now disposed to select a Democrat—is very likely to name Mr. Taft when the right vacancy occurs. For example, if Mr. Justice Hughes should be drafted for the Republican nomination next June, which would be more gracious—or better policy—than the president to fill the place on the bench by naming Mr. Taft? And then in the event of Mr. Hughes' election and Chief Justice White's withdrawal, Mr. Hughes would hardly think of anything else than advancing Mr. Taft to that supreme post of honor. Mr. White is now in his 71st year, and it is clear that his place in the list of averages will be filled some time between now and 1921, when the next administration will terminate. If Mr. Wilson should be re-elected, he is likely to feel quite as graciously disposed toward his predecessor, particularly in recognition of Taft's splendid non-partisanship in his appointments to the supreme bench.

President Wilson would have reasons for appointing a Democrat now, to restore the balance of party representation on the court, which would not ap-

RESINOL BEGINS TO HEAL SICK SKINS AT ONCE

You don't have to WONDER if Resinol Ointment is doing you good. You KNOW it is, because the first application stops the itching and your tortured skin feels cool and comfortable at last. Why don't YOU try this easy Resinol way to heal eczema or similar skin eruption? Resinol clears away pimples, too, and is a valuable household remedy for cuts, sores, burns, chaffings, etc. It has been prescribed by doctors for 20 years and contains nothing to injure the tenderest skin. Sold by all druggists.

HOW TO KEEP BABY'S SKIN WELL.

The regular use of Resinol Soap is usually enough to prevent those distressing rashes and chaffings to which most babies are subject. This is so, first, because Resinol Soap is absolutely pure and free from harsh alkali, and second, because it contains the Resinol medication, on which so many physicians rely for skin troubles.

ply in his second administration, after more Democrats had found their way to that tribunal. In fine, unless Mr. Taft himself intercepts the program, he is very likely to end his official career on the great court, whose service was long the object of his ambition.—Boston Herald.

POLITICAL RIGHTS FOR DUTCH WOMEN

May Be Secured as Result of Bill Recently Introduced in Parliament to Amend Netherlands Constitution.

The Hague, Netherlands, Jan. 17.—A step in the direction of according political rights to Dutch women is taken in a bill to amend the Netherlands constitution recently introduced into the parliament at The Hague by Premier C. van der Linden. The bill, which has yet to be voted on, does not actually give women the ballot, but removes the constitutional obstacle thereto.

Should it pass, then the electoral law will have to be amended before women are really enabled to exercise the political franchise. The proposed constitutional amendment goes even farther than recognizing women's right to vote. It also includes their right to be elected, a concession which had not been looked for at this stage.

Dutch women, although welcoming the suggested reform, are inclined to display dissatisfaction with the limitation of the franchise, they may ultimately obtain under its provisions, and in their discontent they are joined by the men, who suffer from the same restrictions.

The basis of the Dutch constitution is, men (and under the proposed amendment also women) of 25 years of age are entitled to vote for the 100 members of the second chamber, which is the direct representative body for the people of the Netherlands. The attainment of the age of 25 is, however, not a matter that is necessary. The would-be voter must be able to prove that he (or she) has a certain minimum yearly income, varying according to the locality, from \$110 to \$220—the latter in big cities such as Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Besides this, there are exceptions made against persons who receive municipal assistance under the poor laws and naturally also against criminals and lunatics, while soldiers and sailors under a certain rank are prohibited from voting while on service with the colors.

These various disabilities affect nearly half a million of the Dutch men of 25 years and over—the approximate figures for the Netherlands being 1,467,000 men qualified by age, of whom only 1,016,569 have votes.

As is pointed out by Mrs. Aletta Jacobs, president of the Women's Suffrage association of Holland, "the present composition of society offers no obstacles to the immediate granting of the right to vote to all women." She, however, argues that the limitation under the constitution would permit very few women to vote, for in most cases they have no separate income. She is of the opinion that the vote should be given to all mental and morally sound persons of both sexes without any property restriction.

Other Dutch women in the van of the women's movement declare the proposed constitutional reform is a happy result of the agitation recently carried on by women of all countries, but still others are of the opinion that the war has done more to awaken the self-confidence and independence of women than all their struggles on the platform and has compelled men to learn the lesson that woman is a part of the political fabric. They argue that while the men have been occupied in fighting or, as in the Netherlands, guarding the neutrality of the country against attack, woman has shown she can fill their places in other spheres of life equally important for the public welfare.

All political parties in the Netherlands appear to have become more or less reconciled to the demand for and need of some such reform in favor of women as that proposed by the premier, and the nation awaits with interest the outcome of the debates in the chambers.

Other minerals, including gold, copper, iron, gypsum, limestone, sandstone, marble, brick clay, and mineral waters, brought the value of the state's mineral production in 1913 up to \$13,682,091. Among the undeveloped resources are bituminous shale, volcanic ash, graphite, asphaltum, manganese ores, bismuth, iron, salt, bismuth, and, perhaps most important phosphate rock, on which the future of American agriculture may largely depend. It is estimated that more than 1,250,000 acres in Wyoming are underlain by workable phosphate deposits, a phosphate area greater than that of any other state.—Overland Guidebook, bulletin 612, U. S. G. S.

Pain in the Back

Is often of the most violent character, yet it is surprising how quickly it disappears when Sloan's Liniment is used, not only for backache but for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nerve Pains, Sloan's Liniment is remarkably effective.

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KILLS PAIN

"Keep a bottle in your home."

Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00

SEEK EIGHT HOUR DAY

Brotherhoods on New England Lines to Vote on Proposition

INCLUDES ALL NEW ENGLAND LINES

Will Probably Be February 1 Before Vote Is Reported

Boston, Jan. 17.—New England representatives of the "big four" brotherhoods announced Saturday night that preparations were well under way for taking a general vote of railroad men on the proposition to submit a demand for an eight-hour day.

By Tuesday, it is expected, all the locomotive engineers, firemen and conductors, included in the brotherhoods on the New England lines of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine, Central Vermont, and Maine Central railroads will have the ballots in hand. A vote will also be taken on a proposition for time and a half for overtime work in the freight yard and hostler service.

The proposed action of the "big four" organization involves virtually all the railroads of this country, Mexico and Canada, and ballots will be sent to the brotherhood headquarters at Cleveland, O. It will probably be February 1 before the New England ballots can be forwarded. As the vote of other districts in the country will be delayed, union officials believe that if the proposition is accepted by the men, no formal demand on the companies can be made before April 1.

ZINC INDUSTRY IN 1915.

Large Increase in Quantity and Enormous Increase in Value Reported.

Both the zinc smelting and the zinc mining industries of the United States enjoyed a year of unparalleled prosperity in 1915. According to the best information obtainable at this time the recoverable zinc content of zinc ores mined in the United States in 1915 was over 500,000 short tons compared with 407,000 tons in 1914 and 438,000 tons in 1913. With a continuance of high prices for spelter during 1916 the output will be greatly augmented, for the very high prices did not begin until April and May and it was naturally some time before much additional zinc mining could get under way. The production during the last quarter of the year was at a much higher rate than during the first quarter.

For the same reason the output of spelter during 1916 should be much greater than it was in 1915, provided the output during the first half of 1915 was at the rate of 433,000 tons, as it was during the last half it was at the rate of about 550,000 tons. Though the total spelter produced in the United States in 1915 increased 40 per cent over the preceding year, the value of the output increased nearly 300 per cent. However, even this does not represent the true value, for it is based on the average price of prime western spelter, whereas there was a large production of brass spelter, intermediate- and high-grade spelter, all of which command premiums. The total value of the spelter output was therefore probably between 10 and 25 per cent more than the value as given.

Large Resources of Wyoming.

Wyoming is a state of large resources, whose development has only begun. Within its 97,594 square miles lie the most extensive coal fields and the most productive known oil fields of the Rocky mountain region thousands of acres of irrigated and dry-farming lands, and extensive areas of splendid stock range; moreover, some of the finest fishing and hunting in the United States can be found within its borders. Although the precipitation averages only 12½ inches a year, the many irrigated areas are highly productive, and the success which dry farming has here and there attained seems to indicate that a still larger area may be brought under cultivation of that kind.

Among the mineral products of the state coal is preeminent. Its coal fields cover about 41,500 square miles—two-fifths of the state area—and contained originally an estimated 570,723,000,000 tons. Of this quantity only 178,000,000 tons, or about one-fourth of one per cent, has been exhausted. The production in 1913 was 7,395,066 tons, valued at \$11,510,045.

The second in value of production among the mineral resources is oil, of which 2,406,522 barrels, valued at \$1,187,232, was produced in 1913. The production in 1914 amounted to about 4,000,000 barrels, equal to more than 60 per cent of the production of Pennsylvania for the same year, and places Wyoming, whose oil fields are newly discovered and only partly developed, in the ninth place among the oil-producing states of the union.

Other minerals, including gold, copper, iron, gypsum, limestone, sandstone, marble, brick clay, and mineral waters, brought the value of the state's mineral production in 1913 up to \$13,682,091. Among the undeveloped resources are bituminous shale, volcanic ash, graphite, asphaltum, manganese ores, bismuth, iron, salt, bismuth, and, perhaps most important phosphate rock, on which the future of American agriculture may largely depend. It is estimated that more than 1,250,000 acres in Wyoming are underlain by workable phosphate deposits, a phosphate area greater than that of any other state.—Overland Guidebook, bulletin 612, U. S. G. S.

She—Who is that stinky little man that keeps running around and taking the hell away from everybody. He—That's the referee. She—What side is he on? He—Oh! the other side—always.—Minnesota Miners.

GIRL COULD NOT WORK

How She Was Relieved from Pain by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Taunton, Mass.—"I had pains in both sides and when my periods came I had to stay at home from work and suffer a long time. One day a woman came to our house and asked my mother why I was suffering. Mother told her that I suffered every month and she said, 'Why don't you buy a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' My mother bought it and the next month I was so well that I worked all the month without staying at home a day. I am in good health now and have told lots of girls about it."—Miss CLARICE MORRIS, 22 Russell Street, Taunton, Mass.



Thousands of girls suffer in silence every month rather than consult a physician. If girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a safe and pure remedy made from roots and herbs, much suffering might be avoided.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. (confidential) for free advice which will prove helpful.

ILLINOIS WAKING UP

To the Needs of Public Health After Long Inertia.

For many years Illinois has been a dark spot on the public health map. Originally a leader in sanitary legislation, in the times of Rauch, a pioneer in many lines of health work, Illinois seemed to have settled down into a condition of chronic inertia from which it was impossible to expect any advance. Opinions will probably differ widely as to the reasons for such a situation.

Fortunately for the people of the state, however, a new era seems to have dawned. The recent session of the Illinois legislature, however barren it may have been in other directions, was certainly productive of needed public health measures. In no other state this year was so much important public health legislation enacted. Many measures long desired and earnestly worked for, but which have failed in former sessions, have been enacted into law, notably a comprehensive and very excellent vital statistics law, based on the model law drafted by the committee of the American Medical association and recommended by the U. S. bureau of the census; a tuberculosis law; a school sanitation law; a law for the prevention of blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum; a strong anti-narcotic law; a law providing for the confinement of dangerous feeble-minded persons; a law restoring power to the state board of health to revoke licenses issued prior to 1899; a law for the establishment of tuberculosis sanatoriums by counties; a revised occupational disease law, and several others of minor importance.

To any one who has followed the efforts to secure better conditions in Illinois during the last 20 years, it is unnecessary to do more than present this list of achievements. Illinois is to-day the only state of the first rank that is without a modern system of birth and death registration. The passage of the model bill insures Illinois admission into the registration area of the United States census. The passage of the amendment to the medical practice act gives the state board of health jurisdiction over all licenses issued by the board under previous laws; this power has been lacking since the decision of the state supreme court in the case of State vs. Reed in 1901. In addition, the legislature appropriated funds sufficient to enable the board to reorganize the medical field service, to district the state, and to man it with district health officers with an epidemiologist in charge; to establish a well-equipped sanitary engineering bureau, with a state sanitary engineer in charge; to enlarge the diagnostic laboratories, providing one in each extremity of the state; to improve and extend the free distribution service with respect to anti-toxins, vaccines, etc., adding small-pox vaccine to the list of serums and vaccines now furnished; to organize a vital statistics service which will be efficient and up to date, and to improve the office service.

It is a record, almost if not quite unparalleled in the enactment of constructive legislation, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association, is one of which the state board of health and its secretary may well be proud. Illinois is to be congratulated on her progress, which all friends of public health hope is only a promise of better things in the future.

WHAT WEAK WOMEN NEED

We Have It in a Remedy Containing the Three Oldest and Most Famous Tonics Known.

Vinol contains the three oldest and most famous tonics known to medicine, viz.: The medicinal extractives of fresh cod livers, without oil, peptonate of iron and beef peptone.

That is why Vinol is such a wonderful remedy for weak, run-down persons, feeble old people, delicate children, and to restore strength after sickness. Read this testimony:

Savannah, Ga. "I was weak, nervous, run-down, had no appetite, and could not sleep. I had tried medicines without any benefit, and one day the nurse asked me to try Vinol. I did so, and it made me feel like a new woman. It has restored my strength, and I can do all my own housework. I would not take anything for the good Vinol has done me." Sarah White.

We return money in every such case where Vinol fails to benefit the purchaser.

Red Cross Pharmacy, Floyd G. Russell, Prop., Barre, Vt.—Adv.

Topics of the Home and Household.

When packing for traveling bottles containing liquids, dip the corked tops in melted paraffine to avoid accidents.

Using a broom dipped in turpentine and water occasionally for sweeping will brighten the colors in the carpet and moths will not infest them.

To clean a raincoat, use soap and water and not gasoline, as that will injure the rubber. Lay out on a flat surface and scrub lightly with soap and water. Do not wring. Put on a coat-hanger and hang out to dry.

Eggless, Butterless, Milkless Cake—Three cups of strong cold coffee, one and one-half cups of molasses, one cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of lard, one-fourth teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons of cinnamon, one of cloves, one of allspice and one-fourth of a teaspoon of saleratus, flour enough to make a stiff batter. This recipe makes three large loaves. Bake one hour in a moderate oven. The older the cake the better it is.

On putting parcels away at the end of the season remember that they may be saved from "cutting" as it is commonly called, by adopting this simple device: Take a double sheet from a newspaper and roll it up to form a cornucopia, or in the shape of an ice cream cone. Pin it or sew it to keep it in place. Make as many of these "cones" as there are sections of the parcel, and drop one in each section. The silk cannot fall into creases or get "cut" if this care is taken, and your parcel will last twice as long.

This is the day of the wooden candlestick. It is with us in every sort of shape and in all woods. Those of mahogany and other hard woods follow the old colonial shapes, while the light woods and those that are hand-painted are in the Adam period. Black and white is shown in vertical stripes of different widths, and again in the white ground with black figures or floral decorations silhouetted on them. Some have had in the tall Russian shapes to hold the very large candles, while others follow famous and well-known garvick figures, the candle-holder being fitted into the head or the hollow of a shoulder, or in the mouth where possible. Old-fashioned wall brackets, carved elaborately, have been revived to serve as wooden candlestick-holders.

Cookie Recipes.

Current Cookies—Warm some beef dripping slowly, until it will run from the cup. Pour one-quarter of a cupful of this over one cupful of light brown sugar; rub together for a minute, then add one whole egg and beat for five minutes. Rub into this two level cupfuls of an "all-around flour," two level cupfuls of baking powder and two tablespoonfuls of clean dry currants. When well stirred together mix with half a cupful of milk. This may seem moist, but do not add more flour; the rest is best accomplished on a well-floured board with well-floured fingers. Drop a third of the mixture on the board; with the lightest touches of well-floured fingers roll it until floured on all sides, then with as little pressure as possible flatten it out a little, fold and flatten again. It should be still moist when lightly rolled out to about a quarter of an inch in thickness with a well-floured roller. Cut out with a floured cookie cutter and bake in a hot oven until a light brown on well-greased pans. It is far better to divide it than to try to roll the mixture all out at once.

Ginger Cookies—Beat together half a cupful of light brown sugar, half a cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of warmed beef drippings, one teaspoonful of ground ginger. Add two level cupfuls of good flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of caraway seeds and half a cupful of liquid, half water and half milk. Mix well together and proceed as in first recipe.

Apricot Cookies—For these, use your own favorite cookie recipe. An hour or two before making put stewed apricots where they will drain thoroughly. While the cookies are baking beat up the whites of one or two eggs, according to the number of cookies you are making. Sweeten slightly. When the cookies are brown remove them from the oven and drop a spoonful of the white of an egg on each cookie, place half an apricot in the middle of it, and just as quickly as swift fingers can accomplish it, get them into the oven for just long enough to brown the white of egg very slightly. These are a treat for children's parties, but should be made the same day and eaten while fresh.

"Runny" Cookies—Take one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two eggs, three-fourths of a cupful of butter and beat until creamy. Add half a cupful of milk, and nutmeg. Stir in one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, with flour enough to roll out. Cut with a rabbit cookie cutter. Bake in a hot oven. Use currants for the eyes and coconut for the "whiskers." If desired, part of the cookies could be iced with the following simple icing: To two level tablespoonfuls of cocoa add one cupful of confectioner's sugar. Mix and add very slowly warm water until the mixture will spread. Flavor with vanilla.

Dorothy Dexter.

Money "Stified" Her.

In the January Woman's Home Companion is the story of a very wealthy man who was so busy making money for his daughter that he became a stranger to her. A crash came and he lost his fortune, only to find that his daughter was delighted at the calamity.

"What do I care about the old money?" said said. "I've been stified with money—I don't know this minute whether I've a true friend in the world, because I've had so much money that those who loved me were afraid to show it for fear of being called sycophants, and those who pretended to love me did it only because I could give them a good time with the money you've poured out to me. Men who pay me attention—I'm always afraid it's because of the money. It's poisoned my whole girlhood. Weren't we happier when we lived in the little old house with just nurse and cook, and I was the panther under the hall table when you came home? I'm glad, glad the money's gone. Now, you're going to have time for me again, now I'm going to have my father back—not just telegrams and checks."

Don't Worry About Pimples



Cuticura Soap And Ointment

Will quickly remove them.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 24, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

PARCEL POST MARKETING.

Many Useful Points are Given in Farmers' Bulletin 703.

The farmer who wishes to sell his products by parcel post, and the housewife who wishes to use this method of securing country produce for her table, will find many useful points in farmers' bulletin 703, "Suggestions for Parcel Post Marketing." This bulletin, in addition to explaining the postal rates and measurement limits for parcel post matter, discusses in some detail the types of containers which are most successful and the methods of grading and packing produce, so that it will reach the consumer in good condition, and be attractive in quality and appearance. In treating standards for parcel post shipments, the bulletin tells how to select, handle and pack poultry, and how to grade and pack the various fruits and vegetables which the average farmer is likely to market through the postoffice.

The bulletin points out that one of the common obstacles to establishing parcel post communication between farmer and consumer is that the farmer may be unwilling to offer goods at a price which attracts the customer, or that the consumer may offer a price lower than the farmer can obtain at a local market. To quote the bulletin: "Not only must the farmer have something additional to the usual price to compensate him for the extra work, container, and postage required, but the consumer must also have something to attract him to marketing by parcel post. In determining what the price shall be, both the farm price and the retail price paid by the consumer when he markets in the ordinary way should be taken into consideration. The consumer must receive either a better article at the usual retail price or an article of the grade usually purchased at some concession in price."

It is probable that the point which will make the strongest appeal to the average consumer is that he can secure by parcel post a fresher, brighter, more attractive, and thus possibly a better product than he can obtain otherwise. "The average producer, as a rule, does not realize the importance of appearance as a factor in selling goods and frequently is careless and indifferent in preparing produce for market. The consumer, on the other hand, relies very largely upon appearance in selecting food supplies, and unattractive articles are passed by promptly. "A personal acquaintance should be established between producer and consumer, when they come into business contact. This will help a great deal in furthering parcel post marketing, and also will eliminate many of the misunderstandings which may occur from time to time. A definite understanding should exist as to the duties of each in regard to remittance, claims for damaged or spoiled produce, and the preservation and return of containers."

How the Wasatch Mountains Were Made